Bombay Gazette.

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PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1840. **No. 3,143.**

FOR LONDON, with immediate dispatch. The Ship "PARKFIELD," A. I., Captain J. T. WHITESIDE, 500 Tons. For Freight or Passage (having superior accommodations) apply to GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "LANCASTER," 756 Tons, JONATHAN JEFFERSON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon—Will sail on the 9th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 3rd April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or to the Captain on board.—Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, that an impression is entertained by many individuals that Certificates granted originally for Shares of large amount, cannot afterwards be subdivided, and that the numerous applications for Certificates of one Share or Rupees One Thousand only, are founded on such misapprehension by Proprietors; the Directors deem it desirable to correct the misconception in question, by stating for the information of the Public that the Certificates of large amount may be subdivided, and at any time, into such smaller Certificates as the Proprietors may require either for their own use, or for transfer under the prescribed forms.

W. W. CARGILL,
Acting Secy.

Bombay, 2d April 1840.

જાહેર. ખબર*

મુમખદજની.બ્યંકનાં.ડાયરેક્ટરોને.જેવી. ખબર.મલી છે.કે.ઘણાંકિ.લોકોનો.જેવો.વી ચાર.ચાલે.છે.કે. પરથમનો. ઘણાં.ભાગો ની. પેંગો. જે.મલયે. તેકાજ.પછે.જુદી.પરી શખયે.નથી.વાયતે.ઘણીકિ. મરજ.કિ.કિ લાગ.અથવા.રૂપીઆ.કિ.કિ.હુજરની.પેંચ નેશારૂં.ભાગીઆ.લોકોનાં. જેવાં.ઉલટાં.શમ જેમા.પરથી.આવી છે*વાયતે.ડાયરેક્ટર.લો કોઈ.ઘટારત.જાણિતું છે.કે.કિ. ઉલટી.શકમજ ને.શકયારે.મને.શરવ.કોજને.જાજેર.કરે છે.કે મોટા.ભાગની.જે.પેંચ.હુયે.તેહનાં.કકડા.ક રી.શખાશે.મને.તે.હુરેક. વેલાઈ.થાડશખશે. જેપરમાંથિ.ભાગીદારો.ભાંયેલા.કકડા.કરાવા માંગશે.તેમુજબ્ય.પછે. તે.પોતાનાં.કારણશર અથવા.બીજા.કોઈને.ફેરવી.આપવા.માંગશે તે.કારણમર.માંગશે તો.તેમ*

મુમખદજની.ના૦ ૨ જે.ફિરલ. ૧૮૪૦ } ડબલ્યુ.ડબલ્યુ. ફેમાર જલ* આકટીગ.સેકરેટરી*

NOTICE.

MUNCHERJEE NUSSERVANJEE Milliner, begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has removed his Shop, from Meadow Street opposite to Meeajee's Shop.

Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

FOR SALE at Messrs. COLLETT AND Co. Coachmakers, a light strong double bodied, single Horse Phaeton complete.

Candawady Lane, No. 13, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a Pair of High Caste Arab Carriage Horses, a Bay and Grey, the Property of a Genteman leaving Bombay, on which account solely they are parted with. Price 500 Rs. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Hock (Rudesheim, 1831) in 3 Dozen Cases	30 Rs. per doz.
Sherry, pale, superiror quality in Hogsheads	320 „ per Hhd.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 29th day of February 1840, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court wherein KHOODABUX MERWAN is *Complainant*, and MARTIN WEST is *Defendant* by original Bill, and MERWAN KHOODABUX is *Complainant*, and SPENCER COMPTON is *Defendant* by Bill of Revivor, the Creditors of the said JOSEPH ARRATOON, the Intestate in the pleadings in the said Cause named, are forthwith to come in before EDWARD DAVIES, Esq. the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the Old Secretariate Premises at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Complainant's Solicitors.

જાહેર. ખબર*

શ્રી.મુમખઈની.જુડીકેટરની.ઓ્પરીત્ર. કોરટ.મેાથી.કિ.હીકરી.તારીખ. ૨૯ મી. ફ્રેબ્ય રવારી. ૧૮૪૦ ને.હીને. કિ.કજીઆમેા.થાઈ છે.જેમેા.ખેાદાખખરા. મેરવાંનજી.પરીઆદી. કરનાર.તથા.આરતીન.વેશટ.પરીઆદીનેા.જ વાખ.દેનારછે. તે.અશલ.ખીલ.ઉપરથી.તથા મેકેરવાંનજી. ખેાદાખખરા.પરીઆદી.કરનાર. તથા.ઈશ પેનશર.કાંપટન.પરીઆદીનેા.જવાખ દેનાર. (પરીથીનાં.ફ્રેરવેલાં.ખીલ.ઉપરથી.) વાશતે.જોગેપ્.આરાદુન.જેને.કિ.કજીઆમેા. વગર.વીલે.મરંણ.પાત્રેલેા.જાણાંવેલેાછે.તે નાં.આંગનારાઓ.ઈડવરડ.હેવીશ.ઈશકુરિ જિ.કોરટનાં.આશનરને.તેની.ફાર્શ.જુની. શકરનારી.વાલાં.ઘરમાંછે.તાંકાં.તેહની.હુજ રમેા.પેાતાનું.દેવું.ખરૂં.કરે=વિું.કીમ્પામેા.ચુ કવેતેા.તેહેા.કિહીકરીનાં.નપ્રાથી.ખાનલ.થયે*

પાય—તથા.જેનપરીજ*

પરીઆદી.કરનારનાં.વકીલેા*

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 6th of April, Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, "Clare Hall," Byculla, the valuable property of T. P. WEEKES Esq. leaving the Presidency, consisting of Plate and Plated Ware, amongst the latter are handsome Venison Dishes, Soup Tureens, and Hot Water Dishes, to Match; Glass Ware, amongst which is a rich cut Dessert Service, a handsome Dinner Service (Bouquet pattern) for 24 persons, a Rich Porcelain Dessert Service, Furniture of every description, amongst which is a very handsome Mahogany Dining Table for forty persons, Rich cut nine, six, and four light Chandeliers, Double Branched Wall Shades with Cut Pans and Drops, a Square Pianoforte by "*Broadwood.*" nearly new, fine toned and made expressly for the climate, a handsome Palanquin, Clock by "*Mc'Cabe,*" Two large framed Engravings "*The Deluge*" and "*The fall of Nineveh,*" China vases, Bijouterie, Large Cheval Glass, Cutlery, Dispense furniture, between 3 and 400 Pots of Plants &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A Chesnut Arab. Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle.

A Pair of fast trotting Bay Carriage Horses with Harness, the Horses are sound and free from vice, about 7 years old.

The Property will be on view.

Catalogues will be published, and may be had of the Auctioners or on the Premises.—Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each	„	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 8th Instant, at their Rooms, by order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, the following valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Major General KINNERSLEY, comprising Silver Tea, Sugar, Milk and Butter Pots, Coffee Urn, Milk Bowl, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Saucepans, Egg Frame and Boiler, Salt Cellars, Spoons and Forks, Pie Dish, Oyster Plates, Bottle Labels, &c. &c. Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Epergne, Table and Dessert Plates, Waiters, Cruet Frames &c. &c. A neat Medicine Chest Tables, Chairs, Couches, a small quantity, of Wines, Carpets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Cooking Utensils, Wearing apparel, and variety of other Articles.

At one o'clock an excellent Charger, a stout Galloway, and a Pallanquin.

At four o'clock on the Esplanade near the Church Gate, a large double poled Field Officer's Tent, Bichoba and Rowtie.

AND ON THE SAME DAY.

Various articles of Household Furniture, a Breakfast and Dinner Set, Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils &c. A Shigram & Horse, a Buggy and Horse, a single Poled Tent in very good condition, 2 Bichobas one quite new with a quilted Top, the property of the late Captain BAGSHAWE, 5th Regiment N. I.

ALSO,

A quantity of Household Furniture &c. The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, consisting of Dining, Round and Washing Tables, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Bookshelves, a French Mahogany Bereau with Marble Top, a small Dinner Set, a Glass dessert Service, Hanging, Argand and Vase Lamps, Plated Candlesticks with Shades &c. &c.—Bombay, 3rd April 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 3rd April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1840.

Lieut. H. J. Pelly, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence, from the 20th instant to the 5th proximo, under the provisions of the absentee rules of the 29th January last.

Mr. W. Simson, collector of Sholapoor, is allowed a further extension, till the 20th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd January 1840.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1840.

Lieutenant J. W. Morris, second in command of the Bheel Corps, and Bheel Agent in Candeish, is permitted to proceed to Poona and Bombay, on private affairs, for a period of one month, from the 20th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1840.

Captain Beaver, paymaster with the Dooab Force, is to act as post master at Belgaum, during the absence of Captain Gordon on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1835, to appoint the undermentioned officers to be assistant magistrates in the several zillahs within the Bombay presidency.

Major Henry Gee Roberts, 13th Regt N. I.	Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.
Lieutenant Andrew Nepean Aitchison, 13th Regt. N. I.	Second in Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.
Lieutenant James McGrigor, 21st Regt. N. I.	Adjutant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.
Captain George Keith Erskine, 1st Light Cavalry.	Commandant of the Poona Auxiliary Horss.
Lieutenant William Loch 1st Light Cavalry.	Second in Command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1840.

Lieutenant E. W. Agar, adjutant of the Guzerat Cooly Police corps, has been allowed an extension, to the 6th of December last, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 9th of October last, to enable him to rejoin his station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1840.

No. 205 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon P. Gray, Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, and is permitted to embark from Vingorla.

No. 206 of 1840.—First Native Assistants W. Waite, and G. de Cruz, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecaries, and 1st Grade Apprentices James Pollock and Moosajee Israel, are promoted, the former to the rank of 1st Hospital Assistant, and the latter to that of 2nd Hospital Assistant, for the purpose of being employed on the River Euphrates.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1840.

No. 207 of 1840.—The following appointment is made on His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant R. P. Hogg, of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Persian Interpreter and Extra Aid-de-Camp; date of appointment, 14th February 1840.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1840.

No. 208 of 1840.—The following appointments are made:—

Captain Farquharson, Artillery, to be acting Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant Woosnam, Artillery, to be acting Commissariat Officer at Ahmednuggur.

No. 209 of 1840.—The following promotion is made:—

Infantry.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Major General) A. Robertson, to be Colonel, vice Kinnersley deceased—*Date of Rank* 12th March 1840.

No. 210. of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:

An order by Captain Duff, dated the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant Orrok, and Ensign Rigby, the former to act as Adjutant, and the latter as Interpreter to the Right Wing of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on service to Aden,

No. 211 of 1840.—The appointment of Captain McIntyre, of the 1st European Regiment, to act as Commissariat Agent at Aden, during the absence of Lieutenant Hogg on sick certificate to the Presidency, is confirmed.

No. 212 of 1840.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on sick certificate to Mahableshwar, in General Order No. 612, dated 23d November 1839, is extended on the same account until the 31st instant.

No. 213 of 1840.—Surgeon J. Howison, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

No. 214 of 1840.—Bombardier George Whitaker, of the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeably to the provisions of the G. G. O. of the 7th January 1837, he having served upwards of 5 years.

No. 215 of 1840.—Lieutenant Threshie, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is appointed to conduct the executive Commissariat duties at the Presidency, on his own responsibility, from the 8th instant.

No. 216 of 1840.—The promotion of Second Hospital Assistant Sahib Khan to the rank of 1st Hospital Assistant, and his appointment to the Civil Hospital at Rajcote, is cancelled, and Second Hospital Assistant W. Slight is promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant, and is appointed in the room of the former to Rajcote.

No. 217 of 1840.—Apprentice Manoel Antonio Viegas, is promoted to 2nd Hospital Assistant, and is appointed to the Civil and Insane Hospital at Poona, vice Slight.

No. 218 of 1840.—With reference to the General Order dated the 18th instant, (No. 174,) the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the several Divisional, Brigade, and other Staff of the Troops of this Presidency, that have been recently engaged as part of the Army of the Indus, to draw staff allowances for three days after arrival at the Presidency, or at the point of debarkation in the instance of that portion of the Forces that may be ordered to disembark elsewhere.

The same rule is to be observed with respect to the discharge of Field Establishments.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1840.

No. 219 of 1840.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Barrington are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for a special duty, without prejudice to his Civil appointment.

No. 220 of 1840.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee, to assemble at the Office of the Quarter Master General, at such time as may be fixed by, and under such instructions as they will receive from that Officer.

The Quarter Master General.

Dr. Kennedy, Member of the Medical Board, and The Acting Agent for Gun Carriages.

No. 221 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Paras: of a Military letter from the

Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 3) dated the 3rd of January 1840.

Para. 1. We have much gratification in announcing to you, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of our Service by special Brevet, in the East Indies, their Commissions bearing date the 23d of July 1839, vizt.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major James Keith, of the Bombay Native Infantry (Depy. Adjutant General).
Major James Maclaren, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Major Peter L. Pew, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major James D. Parsons, of the Bengal Native Infantry, (Deputy Commissary General.)
Major George Warren, of the Bengal European Regiment.
Major Claud Martine Wade, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Major H. F. Salter, of the Bengal Cavalry.
Major David Cunynghame, of the Bombay Cavalry.

To be Majors.

Captain Neil Campbell, of the Bombay Native Infantry, (Deputy Quarter Master General.)
Captain George Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers
Captain William Garden, of the Bengal Native Infantry, (Deputy Quarter Master General.)
Captain John Hay, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain John Lloyd, of the Bombay Artillery.
Captain Patrick Craigie, of the Bengal Native Infantry, (Deputy Adjutant General.)
Captain Alexander C. Peat, of the Bombay Enginers.
Captain William Alexander, of the Bengal Cavalry.

To have the Local Rank of Major in Affghanistan.

Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery.

2nd. We have also the satisfaction to apprize you, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Officers of our Service the honor of Companion of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath. vizt.

Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Roberts, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Stevenson, of the Bombay Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Monteath of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Massey Wheeler, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Chas. M. Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Native Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel Bentham Sandwith, of the Bombay Native Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel Foster Stalker, of the Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Claud Martine Wade, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
Major George Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers.
Major Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1840.

No. 222 of 1840.—It is hereby announced, that undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, will be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the next Steamer.

1st. General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st January 1840 of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.
1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.
2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and Staff.
3 Ditto ditto of the 6th, 17th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

2nd. General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st January 1840 of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.
1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.
2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.
3 Ditto ditto of 6th, 17th and 40th Regiments of Foot and 13th Regiment Light Infantry.

3rd. General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st January 1840 of Effects and Credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.
1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.
2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.
3 Ditto ditto of the 6th Regiment of Foot.

4th. General Rolls for the quarter ending 31st January 1840 of Effects and Credits of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.
1 General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.
2 Ditto ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.
3 Ditto ditto of the 6th, 17th and 40th Regiments of Foot.

5th. General Roll of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.
1 General Roll on account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons from the 1st of November 1839 to the 31st of January 1840.

6th General Roll for the quarter ending 31st January 1840, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of the Hon'ble Company's service.
1 General Roll from the Commissioned Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

7th. General Roll for the quarter ending 31st January 1840, of Family Remittances of Warrant Officers in the Hon'ble Company's service.
1. General Roll from the Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

8th. General Roll for the quarter ending 31st January 1840, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.
1. General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

No. 223 of 1840.—Leave of absence for a period of two years is granted to Major J. T. Osburne, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 224 of 1840.—Major General B. Kennett, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 1st April next, to proceed to Colombo on private affairs.

No. 225 of 1840.—Captain J. B. Bellassis is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1840.

No. 226 of 1840.—With reference to the General Order dated the 21st instant, No. 184, permitting Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, to proceed to England on furlough for three years, the Governor in Council cannot permit that distinguished Officer to leave India without recording the high sense he entertains of his Services, and of the zeal and eminent ability he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of the various offices of trust and importance committed to him, and which it will afford him great satisfaction to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

No. 227 of 1840.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon B. P. Rooke, as personal Surgeon to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Keane, late Commander in Chief, having ceased, consequent on the departure of His Excellency for England, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place his Services at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1840.

No. 228 of 1840.—The following Act passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council, in the Legislative Department, on the 10th of February 1840, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, is published for general information :—

ACT No. II. OF 1840.

An act for regulating the execution of sentences of imprisonment passed by Courts Martial in certain cases.

1. It is hereby declared and enacted, that whenever, under Act No. XXIII, of 1839, any Sentence of a Court Martial shall adjudge imprisonment, or imprisonment with labor, for any offence, it shall be the duty of every Judge, Magistrate, Sheriff, or other Officer in charge of any Goal, to give effect to such Sentence, on the offender being delivered into his custody, and on being furnished with a Copy of the Sentence by the Officer Commanding the Division, Garrison, Regiment, or Detachment, as the case may be, to which the offender belongs.

No. 229 of 1840.—The following Extract, para. 39, from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd July last, is published for general information,

Application from the Widow of the late Lieutenant H. Cotgrave, soliciting admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

39. Your recommendation in Mr. Cotgrave's favour will be attended to.

No. 230 of 1840.—Major J. Jopp, of the Engineer Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, *Secy. to Govt.*

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATHS.—At Sea on board the *Severn*, 1st Nov. 1839, John Russell Esq. Lieutenant 2d Bombay Eur. Regt. unanimously esteemed and beloved by his Brother Officers and numerous friends, and most deeply and deservedly regretted.

"Go soft humanity that blest the poor,
Go Saint eye'd patience from affections door;
Go Modesty, that never wore a frown,
Go Virtue, and receive thy Heav'nly crown."

At Mazagon, March 31st, Mary Elizabeth, wife of A. C. Maclean Esquire, formerly of Canton.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 2nd.—Captain Pontardent, Artillery, from Scinde.
do. do. Ensign F. Fanning, 9th Regt., from Ahmedabad.
do. do. Ensign R. Pauyre, 25th Regt., from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.

March 31st.—Capt. C. Fladgate, 13th M. N. I., to England.
April 1st.—Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Robertson, 14th Regt., to Rajkote.
do. do. Lieut. and Adjt. Simpson, M. Battn. to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Lieut. Salmon, Staff, to Deesa.
do. 2nd—Lieut. J. Hill, Engineers, to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Surgeon John McAndrew, M. D., H. M. 40th Regt, to Kurrachie.
do. do. Ensign J. D. McAndrew, H. M. 40th Regt. to Kurrachie.
do. do. Capt. Cotgrave, F. Artillery, to Mahabulishwar.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 1st.—Brig Futtama Barruck, Abdulla Alley Nacodah, from Surat 29th March. *Passengers.*—75 Natives.

Do. 1st. Brig Cauderbux Khan Moombaruck, Syed Ahmed Nacodah, from Pulo Penang 30th Nov.

Do. 2nd. Ship Gondolier, H. Oliver, Master, from Aden 7th February.

SAILED.—April 1st. The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg. to Suez. *Passengers.* John Bax Esq. Col. and Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. Eden and Family, Capt. W. J. Ottley, Mrs. Keith, Capt, W. H. Atkinson M. E., Lieut. A. Prescott 2d L. C., Mrs. Mills, Major O. Felix, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Scott and a Child, Capt Watts, B. H. A., Capt. P. T. Robinson, Rev. W. Thomson, Dr. Perston, Lieut. St. G. Stock, Mr. J. Bainbridge, Mr. King, A. Chisholm Esq. J. Brown Esq. Lieut. General Lord Keane G. C. B. and G. C. H., Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Signor Ventura, D. B. Syers Esq. J. Andrew Esq. Capt. C. Fladgate, W. M. Molle Esq. Lieut. E. Pereira, Major J. Powell, Lieut. H. R. C. King, Capt. Bellassis, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, Hon'ble Capt. E. A. Keane, Lieut. Reid, Monsr. John Willaume French Merchant, 5 Native and 1 European Servants.

Do. 1st. Barque Fairy Queen, B. B. Cousins, Master, to Colombo. *Passenger.*—General Kennet.

Do. 2nd. The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, Wm. Lowe Esq. Comg. to Kurrachie.

Do. 2nd. Ship Hydroose, Mahomed Ebrahim, Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—? Natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th April.
Buckinghamshir.	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London ..	In April,
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	20th March
Ganges.....	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Berkshire..	Remington&Co.	London ..	
Hero of Malown.	Dirom, Carter and Co ...	Liverpool..	31st March
Rothschild.....	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	20th inst.
Lancaster..	Higginson and Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.....	Liverpool..	
M.S. Elphinstone	Skinner & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Ellora..	Skinner & Co..	Singapore.	
Sir W. Wallace.	Do. . ..		
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Emerald Isle..	Gibb Miller & Co.....		
Droogan..	T. Jefferies & Co.....		
Lady Rowena .	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		
Marquis of Hastings.....	J. Jeejeebhoy .	Macao.. ..	Quick desp

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Sloop Children.

H. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay, and Zenobia H. C. Brig Taptee and Palinurus; Receiving Ship Hastings; Thetis, (light Vessel at the Rock Station) Cutter Margaret, Schooner Surveying Tenders Cardiva, and Maldiva; Schooner Emily and Constance, and Puttemar Bheem.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Cambridge, Benares, Mayaram Dyaram, Jane, Sandalee, Lady Wilmot Horton, Ram Partab, Soobrow, Liatia, Sultana, George Canning, Sir Colin Campbell, Hamilo, Fattay Rahimoo, Sir Edward Paget, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Hannady, Fort William, Lady East, Rothschild, Lancaster, Buckinghamshire, John William Dare, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Agnes, Elora, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Lord Castle, Hero of Malown, Droogan, Parland, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Emerald Isle, Recovery, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton, Samel Ammy, Sultana, Futtama Barruck, Cauderbux Khan Moombaruck, and Gondalier.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopara	Supt. Indian Navy	London.. ..	22d Nov.
*Lady Feversham.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London..	2d Augt.
Sesostris	Supt. I. N . ..	London ..	
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	in Dec.
*Inglis..	B. & A. Hormusjee.	London ..	
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	11th Jan.
Euphrates	.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	.....	London ..	
Justina.... ..	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	
Competent....	.....	Liverpool	
Caledona	.....	Liverpool	
John Knox. ..	.....	Liverpool	5th Dec.
*Medora....	.....	Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon.. ..	P. Milne & Co..	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Kirkman Finlay....	R. Steuart & Co	Liverpool	3d Nov.
*Tinaw ara.. ..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples..	H. & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara.....	R. S. & Co.. ..	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King	Liverpool	2d week Ja
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	15th Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster.... ..	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Do.. ..	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus,..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Maria.....	MacVicar B. &Co.	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Do.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Gondolier	Dirom, Carter&Co	Aden.. ..	3d Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Columbo.—Jeane Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Curreem.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

April 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
3rd Friday.....	11 22	11 42
4th Saturday.....	0 2	0 22
5th Sunday.....	0 39	1 3

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH FEBRUARY.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 3—Friday.—Richard Bp : of Chichester.
4—Saturday.—St. Ambrose.
5—Sunday.—5th Sunday in Lent.
6—Monday.
7—Tuesday.
8—Wednesday.
9—Thursday.—Moon First Quarter.

Erratum.

WE beg to refer the attention of our readers to our publication of last Monday's paper regarding the wreck of the *Hannah*, in which were mentioned "*The Khelat Jewels are gone*" read "*The Khelat Jewels are saved.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 3, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last, Ship *Gondalier*, H. Oliver, Master, from Aden 7th February; Brig *Futtama Barruck*, Abdulla Alley, Nacodah, from Surat 29th March; Brig *Cauderbux Khan Moombaruck*, Syed Ahmed, Nacodah, from Penang 30th November.

THE *Victoria* Steamer did not start till about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, being delayed, by the stiffness of the machinery, which refused to work. We suppose the valves had been packed when the vessel had cooled, after her return from her last trip, and remained that way till the hour of starting. A little preliminary attention would have prevented the delay.

WE regret that on account of Mr. McCALLUMN's sudden demise, the Editorial columns have not been what we should have wished them to be, but considering *all* circumstances, we trust an indulgent public will pardon the meagreness of our attempt.—By Monday or the issue following, we have the certain assurance of having it in our power of satisfying it.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE DHURMU SUBHA.

The *Courier* published an article last week on the subject of the Orthodox Society. Our Contemporary is new to the Native politics of Calcutta; hence he declares, that statements have been brought to his notice regarding its proceedings, of which, if but a moiety be true, the Society is an illegal combination, and ought to be suppressed as a national evil by Government. That the Society is a public nuisance has now been felt and acknowledged during the ten years of its existence. It was originally established at the beginning of 1830, to procure the restoration of the rite of female immolation, which had just been abolished by Government. A large number of the most respectable, wealthy, orthodox Native gentry in Calcutta, immediately on the promulgation of the Act which has immortalized the name of Bentinck, formed themselves into a Society, called the Dhurmu or Holy Society, with the view of petitioning His Majesty in Council against the abolition. Baboo Bhobanee Churn Banerjee, the Editor of the *Chundrika*, was appointed Secretary, and through his untiring perseverance and his singular abilities, contrived to keep alive the zeal of opposition to the benevolent Act, through which "the Ganges flows unbounded to the sea." Large subscriptions were raised; and the late Mr. Francis Bathis was deputed with the Petition of the Holy Society to England. The case was solemnly argued before the Privy Council, and Mr. Sergeant Spankie, the former Advocate General of Calcutta, late Conservative Member for Finsbury, pleaded for the restoration of the privilege of burning widows, which had been practised in India for a million of years and more, and which the British Government was represented as having pledged itself to continue. The Council, deaf to the voice of the Sergeant, but open to the voice of mercy, confirmed Lord William's Act, and the unnatural fires of the funeral pile were for ever extinguished.

The Dhurmu Subha no sooner heard of the decision, than its rage was turned against all those Native gentry who had approved of this benevolent act of Government; and it was determined that they should for ever be excluded from all orthodox society, and that any individual who should contract matrimonial alliances with them, or receive religious gifts from them, or even assist them by their presence on any solemn occasion, should be involved in the same punishment. Since that period the sittings of the Society have been those of an exasperated Inquisition. The most celebrated Natives in Calcutta, Rajah Goopeemohun Deb, Rajah Radhakant, Rajah Kaleekissen, —who aspires to a European reputation,—Rajah Raj Narayun Roy, and Baboo Asootosh Deb, have sat as chief inquisitors for the trial of delinquents. Poor Brahmuns who had ventured to accept of gifts from any of the branded, have been brought up and expelled from society. Domestic privacy has been unceremoniously invaded; family peace has been destroyed; all the finest affections of the human breast have been rudely assailed under the garb of religion; and this Holy Association has succeeded in involving a hundred families in misery. Native society has groaned for ten years under the infliction; and the pungent sarcasm of the lamented poet, Derozio, has been fully exemplified at the monthly meetings of this conclave.

"The Subha, called Dhurum,
We must keep it gurum, gurum, (warm, warm),
With exterminating fires."

Unable to rekindle the flames in which the poor widow expired, it has endeavoured to light the flame of discord in every family to which its baneful influence extended; and unhappily it has been too successful.

This is a most extraordinary combination under an Indian Government. The original intention of the Society, however we may deplore it, we have no right to object to. The liberty of petitioning extends equally to the Native as to the European subjects of the British Government in the East. The Natives have a right to form an Association, to raise funds, and to depute an agent to England to secure any object, which appeared worthy of such exertions. But after the reply of the Privy Council had been received, the Society should have been dissolved forthwith. Its subsequent sittings are little else than treasonable. It has now no other object than to bring to the bar and condemn men who are found guilty of associating with those who approve of a certain Act of the Supreme Government. It has scarcely even the excuse of religious zeal for its intemperance; for the most learned Pundits have declared that the Shastrus had left it optional with the widow to burn or to live, although they mercifully recommended the funeral pile to her. The men who signified their approbation of the Act of Lord Bentinck, are in every sense of the word Hindoos, as much as any member of the Subha; and there is no difference between the two parties, except that the one cordially sided with Government in this act of mercy; the other took an opposite course. And we think it speaks volumes for the general character of our administration, that some of the most distinguished Natives in Calcutta, should dare to assemble, month by month, for no other purpose than to inflict pains and penalties on those who have associated with the supporters of Government.

But we cannot coincide with our Contemporary in the wish that Government would put down the Dhurmu Subha. This would be to confer too high a distinction on the Society. We should be sorry to see it expire in the odour of martyrdom; rather let its intolerance burn down into the socket, and let it go out with a stink. Let it remain as an emblem of the mild virtues of the calumniated creed of Hindooism; let it live till the united voices of an enlightened community shall consign it for ever to the tomb. Till then its existence will not be without advantage to society in a religious point of view.—*Friend of India, March* 19.

The war now waging between the House of Commons Stockdale the publisher, is varied by numerous incidents and episodes, each most admirably "in keeping," as the painters say, and each partaking of that air of ridicule which pervades the whole Tragic-comic exhibition. Stockdale, it seems, knows the value of keeping himself

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in the public eye; and during the recess of Parliament, and the Law vacations of Westminster Hall, when he cannot appear in those August tribunals, he exhibits himself, and his cause, and *something more*, that is to say, "his shirt," in the Middlesex Court of Requests. Notoriety is a very valuable commodity with this speculator, and truly he is making good use of the House of Commons to serve his purpose of becoming notorious. Summoned by his washerwoman to the Court last mentioned, which summons without doubt the *blanchisseuse* had been instigated to sue out by himself, he pleads a set off against her demand of six shillings and ten pence, of the value of a certain mysterious shirt, which he alleged the plaintiff had secreted and withheld from him. This precious shirt, was stated by Stockdale to have been brought from Strasburg, for a very important purpose, that is to say to be worn on the occasion of Stockdale's appearance before the House of Commons! Why a man should get a shirt from Strasburg, in which to appear before the House of Commons, is not made known; nor can we conjecture. If Stockdale had indented upon Strasburg, for a large supply of Strasburg patties, or Strasburg snuff, we might have guessed at the game he intended to play with the House of Commons; but for the life of us we cannot make out why of all places in the world, he should send to Strasburg for a shirt, in which, and in which only he could, conformably with his preconceived notions, make his appearance in the Commons. We suspect that his object is to mystify the worthy John Bull, and make himself considered a man of profound knowledge in the Occult sciences; and as he is very sure of getting the best of the quarrel, his successful opposition to the Commons of Great Britain, will, we doubt not, be attributed by the many headed monster, in no small degree to the circumstance that he appeared at their bar—in a Strasburg shirt. A report of this absurd proceeding will be found in another column.—*Hurkaru, March* 20.

Yesterday's dawk brought us a supply of papers from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, and the Mauritius. The latter, extending only to the 1st February, contain nothing new. The Singapore papers have likewise been superseded, so far as commercial news goes, by the arrival of the *Tenasserim* the other day with a price current of the 8th ultimo. They, however, furnish a few items of interest from China, Batavia and Manilla, and give the particulars of the murder on board the *Brigand*. From the *Bombay Gazette* we have quoted freely, the more especially as we have not received the *Bombay Times* for several weeks. The account of the grand dinner given by a native gentleman to Sir James Carnac, and the presentation of the colors to H. M. 40th Regt. will be read with interest. From the *Madras United Service Gazette*, our extracts are chiefly military, and are well worthy the attention of professional readers. The advantage of the restoration of the musquet and bayonet to the Light Infantry will, we dare say, call forth considerable discussion.—*Englishman, March* 21.

The Hooly festival has been brought to a close for the present year;—red powder is now at a discount, and business resumes its sway to the great joy of the retail dealer and the quidnuncs. What with the Mohurrum and the Sundays, fifteen days will have been devoted to pastime or to various forms of worship during the past month, and in the course of a fortnight a few days more will be applied in the same manner.

To the merchant who makes his bargains, buys his goods, ships them, and quietly awaits the fruition of his speculations—and to the official who is only paid to work for a certain number of hours in the twenty-four without much concerning himself about the general results of his labor, these continually recurring, holidays are no doubt an exquisite luxury: they afford opportunities for bringing up arrears of novel-reading, paying a few visits to interesting friends, indulging in a little cockney-shikar, or in a trip up the river or down the river on an air-devouring expedition. But to the retail dealer of any kind, who depends upon his daily recoveries for the means of keeping his engagements and maintaining his family, the frequency of these holidays is a source of the greatest inconvenience and distress. As the condition of *accommodation*, he must be prepared to redeem, *previous* to the holidays, all the obligations he may have entered into to pay on any given day *during* the holidays: although he is deprived of the opportunity, which the intermediate space would have afforded him, of recovering from his constituents a sufficiency to fulfil his engagements, without the inconvenience and expences of borrowing. As the condition of *employment*, he must be ready upon a stated day with the article bespoken by his customer, although the holidays entirely deprive him of the services of his journeymen, and the bazars are closed to his purchase of the *material* essential in his business. We have made ourselves acquainted, within the last few days, with several cases of positive distress, arising from the total suspension of business on these pooja occasions, and are half-inclined to urge upon the Government and the Commercial community the importance of still further limiting the number of days annually consecrated to *idlesse* in this metropolis. But we fear it would be labor in vain; the Press in this instance must appeal from the enjoyments of the wealthy and the issue would be—what the issue of the *Commercial Advertiser's* 'exposure of abuses' usually is according to his own account—*nihil*. We must, therefore we suspect, wait till the Natives themselves become sensible of the absurdity of many of their rites, and their mischievous effects upon the accumulation of wealth and the progress of civilization. —*Ibid.*

Raja Rajnarain Roy was brought up this morning for judgement for the contempt of which he had been guilty. After hearing the *Advocate General* and *Mr. Clarke* in aggravation, and Messrs. *Prinsep, Leith* and *Morton* in mitigation of punishment, the judgement of the Court was delivered as follows:

RYAN, C. J. "Rajnarain Roy: It now remains for this Court to express the opinion which it has formed of the contempt of which you are confessedly guilty. In so doing it will be necessary also to observe shortly on some parts of what has been said by counsel in your behalf. That you have committed a contempt has never been denied—it admitted of no doubt—but it was necessary to make certain inquiries which the Law prescribes before we came to judgement upon the offence. That enquiry has taken place, and the result of the enquiry—the interrogatories put and the answers you have given—are all before the Court—and they confirm the opinion which from the first we entertained. The fact stands unaltered as it did when brought originally to our notice. You seized by the aid of your servants the body of *Sreenauth Roy*, and after the process of this Court was served upon you, you persisted in detaining him. You did not obey our Writ, it has been said by one of your counsel (Mr. Prinsep), by his advice—that he advised you to return to the process of this Court, that you were not liable to its jurisdiction; and in the warmth of his advocacy he unadvisedly added that, under similar circumstances, he should again so advice. We think upon cooler consideration that he would not, because the decison of this Court until reserved by appeal to a higher tribunal in England, settles the Law as it is to be administered in this place. Mr. Prinsep also unadvisedly termed the proceedings upon matters of contempt unconstitutional which cannot be so long as they are sanctioned by the Laws. With regard to the contempt committed we shall certainly lean to the side of mercy, because that contempt proceeds no higher than to a contempt of the process of this Court; yet there are attendant matters which cannot be passed over without consideration. Your answers do not deny the unjustifiable seizure of Sreenauth Roy; you do not deny the detention of your captive after the receipt of the attachment we issued; you do not deny his maltreatment; and the jurisdiction of this Court remains uncontroverted. The offence then remains unaltered, and it now only remains for the Court to apportion the punishment. You have already been a long time imprisoned—but though your confinement has been unusually protracted, it has been in consequence, primarily, of your own errors. We have taken, however, this length of imprisonment into consideration, and shall not add to it, but think the process of this Court will be sufficiently vindicated by imposing upon you *a fine of* 1,000 *Rupees to the Queen, until which is paid you must continue in prison.*"—*Courier, March* 21.

A letter from Heraut dated 14th January, for which we are indebted to a highly respectable authority, mentioned that the last report had reached them regarding the movement of the Russians on Khiva is, that the advancing Force, not more than 6000 strong, was still 45 or 50 marches from Khiva, and that the Cholera had broken out with violence in the Russian Camp. It is believed there, that the Russians will not reach Khiva this year. There is an Envoy from Khiva at present in Heraut, and he seems to be confident of the truth of the above.

The inhabitants of Heraut, who had fled about the time of the late seige, are returning, and trade is reviving—Confidence is somewhat restored, land is again under cultivation in the valley, and the bazars crowded, so that all looks well.—*Ibid.*

A Private Letter from Jhansi, dated 11th March, informs us, that "on the 8th instant, the Bundlekund Legion marched from this at the request of the Governor-General's Agent, to attack a strong body of Thakoors, who had taken up their position in a Fort, about 25 miles from this, called Jignee. Yesterday morning, the Legion commanded by Capt. Wm. F. Beatson, came up with the enemy who had taken up an entrenched position outside the Fort, and about sunrise an action began, the enemy suffering severely; but carrying along with them their dead and wounded. The Legion had 6 sepoys killed and 22 severely wounded and a gun corporal wounded. The enemy's Fort is found to be too strong for the 6 pounders attached to the Legion, consequently the Legion is encamped out of short distance, till heavier guns come from Sipree, when I have no doubt the Legion will give these Thakoors a lesson they will not forget. Young as this corps is, officers and men, behaved yesterday in a manner that would have done credit to any European corps. The steady coolness with which they faced the enemy's heavy fire, before they drove them from the heights, is beyond all praise, and Capt. Beatson has much reason to be proud of the officers and men under his command. Lieut. Wardroper, the officer with the advanced guard, had his horse severely wounded at the commencement of the action."—*Hurkaru, March* 21.

Rajah Rajnarain Roy was yesterday brought up in Court, and discharged from custody, upon payment of a fine of one thousand rupees, in addition to the two months' imprisonment already undergone. The proceeding has been attended with one advantage at all events to the Editor, Sreenauth Roy, and his journal, the *Bhaskur*; for it has advertised pretty extensively a newspaper of which we will venture to say, not one person in five hundred ever heard even the name before. It is said, that Sreenauth Roy is actually in durance still and mysterious stories are told of the gloomy donjon-keep, of which he is supposed to be a denizen at Andool; but the general belief is that he has been at large long ago, and that it is, he and his friends who have been playing the tyrant of late.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The extreme carelessness of the natives of Madras with respect to their young children has almost become proverbial. Notwithstanding the imminent peril to which it exposes them, little boys and girls, nearly in a state of infancy, are permitted to run about the streets and highways without the slightest protection, as though their natural guardians cared not what befell them. An instance of this culpable unconcern, which has been followed by the most fatal consequences has been followed by the most fatal consequences, has been recently reported to us.

A Moosulman child, of the tender age of three years, whose parents reside in Triplicane, was allowed to stray from home, to the distance of a quarter of a mile, and it would appear that some considerable time elapsed before any anxious enquiry was made after the little wanderer. At last a search was instituted, when the poor infant was discovered drowned in a tank,—a victim, we may truly say, to parental negligence of duty. The Coroner's Jury which sat upon the remains appear to have been of the same opinion, as they brought in the following Verdict. "Found drowned, but the jury are of opinion that the parents deserve to be censured for allowing so young a child to stray a quarter of a mile from the house.—*Herald, March* 25.

THE SHIP RICHARD BELL.

It having been rumoured that the Commander and crew of the *Richard Bell*, which vessel was wrecked on the great Nicobars last January, had reported that some other vessels had been there wrecked, and that they had seen such wrecks; we have authority to state that neither the Captain nor any of the crew of the *Richard Bell*, made such statements to the Marine authorities at Madras: and this, it is desirable, should be generally known, lest the Supreme Government should be misled by the above idle rumours. In connection with the foregoing we state that a sum of upwards of one hundred pounds was subscribed by the Merchants, Houses of Agency, &c. for the relief of the chief Mate's widow, the relatives of the deceased Seamen, and a reward to the Captain of the *Richard Bell*, and his crew, besides which the Government paid Captain Milman's passage home and gave each of his crew a sum of money to replace their lost stock of clothes. To the above we know that Lord Elphinstone subscribed 250 Rupees with his usual liberality.—*United Service Gazette, March* 24.

ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.

We learn from a Correspondent at Bellary that the Head Quarter Wing of H. M. 4th Foot arrived at that Station in high health on the morning of the 15th Instant, which was rather earlier than we expected, but the Commanding Officer was probably induced by the increasing heat of the weather to push on from anxiety to get his men from under canvas as soon as possible. We are sorry to learn that notwithstanding the fatal consequences which attended the crowding so many of H. M.'s 39th Foot and the 13th Dragoons into the Fort of Bellary last year, despite the remonstrances of the Medical Officers of the Regiment, the authorities have thought fit to cram the whole of the King's Own, which Regiment, is unusually strong, into the same confined situation, without the slightest necessity, for such measure as the Dragoon Barracks are available. It thus appears that all warnings however awful they may be for the time, are entirely thrown away on certain authorities. We know not by whose orders the health of H. M's Troops is thus heedlessly exposed to danger but a weighty responsibility rests somewhere, and should the consequence that we apprehend, be found to ensue, we trust the most rigorous investigation will be instituted. Judging from the number of Officers placed on the sick report at Bellary within the last week, it would seem too that the Station is far from healthy at present, or at any rate that the new comers are not yet acclimated.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have very good accounts from the Camp of the 55th Foot dated Warrapilly 15th Instant on which day the Head Quarter Division reached the Kistnah, on route to Madras. The Hospital and Store Bandies were to cross to Pundigul the same evening, and the Regiment early next day. Notwithstanding an exceedingly hot march, the thermometer in an officer's tent being at 104, the progress of the Corps had been most favourable, the men remarkably healthy; few in Hospital and the case slight, which may be attributed in a great measure to their own good conduct; for though some little excess prevailed, just on quitting Secunderabad, as always does when a European Regiment commences its march, not a single man had been in the Defaulter's Roll, nor had a single case of intoxication been brought to notice, for several days prior to the date of our Correspondent's letter. This speaks volumes for the system of management in the 55th, a Regiment which has been most fortunate in having for years past a succession of excellent commandants, in the late lamented Colonel Mill, and subsequently Colonels Schoedde and Craigie; and here it will not be out of place to make known the sentiments of the Resident at the Court of the Nizam and of Brigadier Wahab C. B. Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, as recorded in the annexed documents with which a friend at the station has kindly favoured us.

No. 25 of 1840. *5th March* 1840.

To Brigadier Wahab, C. B Comg. H. S. F.

SIR, Secunderabad.

The Head Quarters of H. M's 55th Regiment being about to quit His Highness the Nizam's Territories en route to Madras, I deem it my duty previously to their departure to express my acknowledgment of the orderly manner, in which this distinguished Corps has conducted itself during the period of upwards of three years it has served with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

2. The almost total absence of complaints on the part of His Highness the Nizam's subject, against any individual of the Corps speaks so highly in favour of its discipline, and good conducts as to merit the highest commendation, and in requesting you to do me the favor to convey these my sentiments to Lieut. Colonel Craigie, his officers and men, I beg you to assure them that on leaving Hyderabad, they carry with them my most sincere wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
Resident.

D. O. by Brigadier Wahab, C. B.

Secunderabad, March 5th.

Her Majesty's 55th Regt. being about to quit the Cantonments, the Brigadier Commanding the H. S. F. takes the opportunity afforded by its departure to record his approbation of its good conduct during the period of its being under his command for 2½ years, there having been no public complaints against the Regiment during the above period, which proves the correctness of its interior arrangements,—its discipline of a high order. The Brigadier in bidding farewell to the Regt. wishes it a happy return to its country.

The 7th Cavalry paraded in review order on the morning of the 19th Instant for the purpose of receiving a new "Queen's Standard" at the hands of Major Lawrence, its present Commandant, when a well arranged and energetic Hindustan address was read, reminding the Regiment of its gallant conduct at Assaye, Argaum and Ashtee, besides many other minor affairs and concluding with an earnest hope that all ranks would continue to maintain the well earned reputation of the Corps and ever bear in mind, that the first duty of a Soldier is to protect his standards at the sacrifice of life itself should occasion ever call for such a display of loyalty. We are glad to find that Arcot is very healthy just now, though the weather is becoming almost unbearably hot. Our Correspondent complains of the house rent having been raised at Arcot in a considerable degree since the departure of the 5th Cavalry. This ought to be looked to, and the houses valued by a Committee, unless the Proprietors think fit to place a fair and reasonable rent upon their property proportionate to its value. We hope that this *gentle hint* will operate as a check on what our Correspondent terms an attempt at extortion, without the necessity for reducing the value of houses at the Station, and which almost invariably results when a Committee is resorted to. The removal of the Drum boy Depot from Wallajahbad to Arcot is by no means palatable to the Society of the latter place and especially the fair portion thereof. A lady most pathetically expatiates on the delights of being compelled to listen to the discordancies of from sixty to an hundred juvenile drummers, fifers and boglers at practice in the heart of Cantonment for four hours daily. Now as there can be no possible occasion for this annoyance, we hope that Sir Hugh Gough will see cause to give instructions that a more distant spot be fixed on for their practice ground, and the ladies of the Station will, in such case we feel assured, authorise us on their behalf to express all that is pretty, in return for his gallant consideration for their convenience. We are happy to learn that the Major General Commanding the Army is anxious to establish a lighter pattern of Turband for the use of the Native troops. This might we think be very easily accomplished, and at the same time its cost be considerably reduced without at all detracting from its military appearance. The suggestions of some of our experienced Quartermasters on this subject would be acceptable. We also learn that an improvement in the straps of Knapsack is contemplated. This is much wanted, for the existing mode of wearing the Knapsack from the hardness of the straps pressing on the chest is found to be injurious, especially to growing lads of immature stature. Why could not broad straps of white cotton web be substituted for leather? these would take pipeclay equally well, would always be soft and pliable, besides being lighter and more seemly. Six Companies of H. M. 54th Foot will embark on board the *Harrison* this morning and the remainder on the *Hindoostan* before the 25th instant.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

COACH COMPANION.

Now that railroads are progressing so rapidly and stage coaches so much at a discount, journeys naturally occupy much less time than they did a few years ago, and it is therefore difficult to find a coach, the custom of which has not suffered materially from modern innovation, except, in those parts of England where the march of steam, is yet unknown, and where railroad engineers are still looked on with wonder by the unaspiring country folk.

It was but a few weeks ago, that Mr. Josiah Taykin a little gentleman of independent property, amounting to £ 150 a year, or thereabouts, found himself seated bodily with his back to the horses, in a six inside coach. Now the position in which Mr. Taykin sat, being generally considered an extremely disagreeable one, of course the only thing which could reconcile him to his incipient sickness, would be, the meeting some pleasant passenger, some traveller full of amusing anecdote and fun, whose conversation might enliven the journey.

Actuated by this hope, the little gentleman cast his eyes about, first surveying his opposite fellow passengers, and then managing by squints and sidelong glances to obtain a tolerable view of his more immediate neighbours. Before him sat, or rather slept, a thick set jolly looking fellow, in a brown cotton nightcap, with a snuff newspaper on his knee; on his right was a pale, consumptive youth, whose weak eyes were engaged, by the aid of spectacles, in perusing an old and apparently, moth eaten book, perhaps a scarce edition of some favourite classic author. The seat on the left of the sleepy man was occupied by a middle aged lady, owner of a small sized basket, from whence she periodically drew forth morsels of bun, which she conveyed to her mouth as quietly as possible. The result of Mr. Taykin's inspection on his own side of the coach, was even less satisfactory; his right hand neighbour being so completely shrouded in a long blue cloak, as to render all attempts at discovering his face ineffectual; while he on the left was neither more nor less than a stout, good humobred looking farmer, redolent of ale and tobacco, who snored all the way. Mr. Taykin, after a hopeless attempt at finding any thing interesting or communicative in the countenances of those opposite to him, waited as patiently as he well could under the circumstances, for a glimpse at his right hand neighbour, for a long time he watched in vain, the individual alluded to being so buried in his cloak, as wholly to defy the most penetrating observer, until, at length, on the coach's stopping to change horses, the strange man uncovered his face for a moment, and cast a quick inquiring glance around. Although his survey was of the briefest, Mr. Taykin could discern just enough of his features to satisfy him; the mysterious man possessed dark, penetrating eyes, and a swarthy complexion, and his whole countenance wore a peculiarly sinister expression, which made our little friend shrink back in dismay, and shudder, he hardly knew why. Strange suspicions crossed his mind, and various surmises occupied his thoughts for a considerable time; and, as the other passengers still maintained their unsociability, he had full leisure to conjure up all the dismal stores which his terror-stricken imagination suggested. They were at this time travelling in a lonely part of the country, and if he looked out of the window, bleak hills and stone fences, with scarcely a cottage on either side, met his view; again he turned to be the dreaded individual, but he appeared to slumber, a low breathing occasionally, denoting that his evil designs, whatever they might be, were for the time forgotten. Mr. Taykin, glancing at his other fellow-passengers, could hardly help wondering what one individual, however, skilful and subtle, could effect against so many, but on second thoughts, he reflected, that only one, the former was likely to offer much resistance, and he instinctive felt in his pockets, in the vain hope of finding some clasp knife, or other weapon. Still however, the mysterious one slumbered, and still his deep respiration formed the contrast to the loud snore of his left

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hand neighbour whose sleep was apparently rather uneasy if one might judge from the starts which every now and then disturbed some one of his companions, and caused sundry pairs of eyes to open and shut again in bewildered amazement. A sound on his right hand startled M. Taykin he turned round abruptly and met the stranger's eye fixed steadfastly on him; the cloak had partly fallen, and its owner was awake. The little man, horror-struck at the sardanic and withering smile which the unknown's countenance displayed, withdrew himself from the basilisk gaze as rapidly as possible, and shutting his eyes, pretended to sleep, keeping however, his senses eagerly on the alert. For some minutes, silence reigned in the vehicle; M. Taykin hazarded a gentle snore, which had its effects, for the stranger commenced muttering and the trembling listener could distinctly catch the word:—

'Two must die, perhaps three.'

After which expression of his intentions, he paused and a renewed breathing denoted his elapse into unconsciousness.

It would require the pen of a Radcliffe, or, Monk Lewis at least, to describe the horrors which crowded on Mr. Taykin's soul after the above ejaculations: he trembled violently, and being by no means of a robust frame commenced quivering like an aspen leaf, without, however, daring to cast another glance at the stranger besides him. He recollected that it was just possible, that he the unknown one, might stop at the same inn as himself for the night, and the bare idea of what might ensue, made his teeth chatter, and hair stand on end. At length, as is often the case with most people, curiosity got the better of timidity and he stole another look at his neighbour, who, happening to raise his eyes at the same moment, met the little man's glance with a steady penetrating gaze, which almost caused him to shrink back into his cloth boots. However, the worst of evils will some time or other come to an end, and such was even the case with Mr. Taykin's suspense; in another half hour, which seemed to him interminable, the coach stopped at a small but comfortable inn, the best in a retired village, where those passengers who dislike travelling by night, descended. This instant that the door was opened and the lady with the bun basket safely deposited on *terra firma*, our hero rushed, by a desperate effort past the farmer and the pale youth, and without once venturing to look back, seized hold of an incipient waiter, with well pomatumed straight hair, and called for a private room.

When he beheld the cloth laid for a snug little dinner, and tasted the first glass of a remarkably fine-bodied port, he began to think his former alarm causeless, and actually commenced a chuckle, which however, the opening of the door put an immediate stop to. A second look restored his composure, as the intruder was none other than the waiter, bearing the soup. Hour after hour wore away, and Mr. Taykin had nearly digested his dinner, and was busily engaged in imbibing the contents of a full-sized tumbler of strong brandy and water, when a gentle tap at the door around him from a reverie he had unconsciously fallen into. Thinking it might be the chambermaid with a flat candlestick, he at first did not even turn his head, but the crack of boots, and a half-suppressed cough, caused him to look round. Horror! he beheld before him the mysterious coach passenger, *minus*, indeed, the cloak, but clad in a *Sombre* suite of black and if possible, looking more melancholy than ever. The little man started from his chair, overseting his brandy and water in the confusion of the moment, and nearing the fire-place, appeared inclined to arm himself with the poker. Meanwhile, the unknown stood calmly with folded arms in the centre of the room, and directed a piercing glance at its unfortunate tenant. At length he broke the ominous silence.

'You are surprised to see me, no doubt.

'I am so—that is a little.' Stammered Mr. Taykin.

'Not surprised at it,' rejoined the stranger, with a slight smile, 'I want you.'

'Me!' cried the little man thinking of various legends, in which midnight visits, and subterraneous passages in ancient hostelries, were described to the life. Want me?'

'Aye, if you can spare time—or stay, my business can be done as well hear as elsewhere.

'His business!' thought Taykin mine rather.

'You see this roll of paper continued the unknown, disencumbering his right hand coat pocket of a curious parcel.

'Perhaps a bond for my soul, conjectured the terrified gentleman, 'I see no cloven foot, however.

'A few corrections are needed perhaps you will look it over.'

Mr. Taykin snatched nervously at the offered packet, and opening the leaves, gazed stupidly at a closely written manuscript. He rubbed his eyes, then stared again at the writing, looking at the conclusion more bewildered than before. The following words met his eye;

Enter Alphonso
Vith a sword,
A going to kill
The vicked lord.'

Why, what is this? almost shrieked he.

'A melodrama for the pavilion sir, answered the dreaded one, perhaps you would have the kindness to look it over. I heard you were a gentleman of literary talents, and have made bold to trouble you. Good night sir, I will call for it in the morning. Thank you.

By the appointed time, the melodrama was read and corrected, Mr. Taykins faculties having been brightened by a second glass of brandy and water: and though on his delivering the manuscript to its owner, the stranger did not appear quite so repulsive, our little hero was by no means sorry to step into a return stage with the satisfaction of knowing that he had thereby distanced his Coach Companion. —*Sunbeam.*

CONDUCT OF THE MINISTRY.

We have considered the plea in bar of condemnation and of a vote of want of confidence so strongly urged by the Ministers on their defence, which amounted in brief to this, that whereas they admitted the commission of many and grievous blunders, signal disasters at home and abroad in the shape of foreign war, colonial insurrection, and domestic rebellion, arising generally out of a vicious policy and a course of mal-administration under the influence of the "pressure from without," yet these were treated as the accidents of public affairs and not the necessary results of false principles, whilst their own absolution from responsibility was rested solely on a laborious compilation from ancient and modern history of analagous precedents for similar grave occurrences under the administrations of the first of statesmen and the wisest of Governments. The *argumentum ad hominem* was not failed of course to be pressed home against Sir Robert Peel and the Tory Ministries of the present century, so far as materials could be found or fabricated. The defence substantially was therefore a set-off for the effects of nine years of continued misrule in the aggregation of a variety of isolated cases, in their general features similar, which separately were dispersed over as many preceding centuries. There we leave that part of the pleading to the judgment of the public, whilst we turn our attention to that salient point of their present policy which on their own representation is the keystone on which office reposes and is to be secured. That point is the principle, the vital principle, on which the incoherent jumble has been temporarily cemented into a Ministry—we mean the principle of "open questions;" that is, a coalition of men in opinions differing each from the other and wide as the poles asunder, with no single rallying cry of union but the preservation of office. The system of "open questions" were only partially acted upon has ever been fraught with danger and been branded with disrepute by men of known experience and authority, although examples and great names were carefully culled by Lord John Russell, under whose sanction to shelter the extravagant absurdity of his own policy. Thus he scrupled not to refer to the monstrous coalition of Mr. Fox and Lord North, when to rivet the chains of an oligarchical despotism upon King and People more immutably "Parliamentary reform" was made an "open question," so that Mr. Fox might gratify the cravings of an inordinate ambition without an utter sacrifice of apparent consistency, which must still more damage him in the popular sense than the entire abandonment of all other the leading articles of his political History is there to show the result. The people could repose no confidence in the sincere convictions of one who consented to forego, or agreed to neutralise, a great principle, or in those of others who combined to admit and therefore indirectly to patronise what they had ever stigmatized as a fearful innovation pregnant with peril to the Constitution and the country. The recklessness of ambition met its reward in the contempt and execration of a people not slow to detect in the bandying and mutual compromise of principles the total absence of all integrity. The second unhappy instance of "open questions" cited was that on the Slave-trade in the administration of Mr. Pitt, who has ever been justly blamed for tolerating dissent from his own opinions among his colleagues. It remains a blot, almost the only blot, upon his great name that he did not enforce union in the Cabinet, or by his withdrawal preserve intact his own fair fame. The third and last of these "open questions" in later times relied upon was that of Roman Catholic Emancipation. We need not repeat the tale of the total shipwreck of public men, party, and Ministers which followed. A house divided against itself cannot stand; the more numerous the points of division, and whether earnestly and conscientiously maintained, or factitiously and falsely assumed as a mask for purposes of self-aggrandizement with obsequious deference to popular prejudices, the penalty must sooner or later be paid of internal weakness and political profligacy. The basis of Ministerial union being laid with loose, discordant, and ill-assorted materials, can never acquire stability by public confidence. These three fatal instances of the policy of "open questions" are spread over a period of more than half a century; they were isolated of date and no two of them tolerated at the same time in the same Cabinet. The case is far otherwise now, for we have a Government in which "open questions" are the rule and not the exception in the principle of its construction. We have in the differing professions of faith of its component parts more "open questions" registered already upon which they agree to differ, than can be numbered during the whole half century preceding. They comprise avowedly the Ballot, the Corn-laws, the Suffrage, and Repeal of the Union, upon each of which scarcely two of the actual Administration can be found to entertain the same sentiments. Lord John Russell deprecates the Ballot and an extension of the Suffrage as organic changes dangerous to the interests and institutions of the Monarchy, whilst with Mr. Sheil and Mr. Macaulay they are the questions of questions. Lord Melbourne denounces those who would go for the abolition of the Corn-laws as no better than "madmen," whilst, not to mention others, his Chancellor of the Exchequer and President of the Board of Trade are said to be no Corn-law men. Mr. Sheil is for Repeal of the Union, in which to be sure he stands alone, so far as yet we have the means of judgment. How can men strongly and consistently draw together between whom, upon all the great topics of the day, the line of demarcation and seperation is so broadly defined; that is, assuming the same singleness of purpose and sincerity of conviction in each! It will be a singular sight, as these leading subjects come successively under debate, to see subordinate followers fiercely arrayed for fight against their 'chiefs, and Lord John appealing for succour and safety from his own inferiors to Sir Robert Peel and the sacred band of Constitutionalists ranged around him—a sight, however, not so infrequent of late. The conflicts of parties in the Cabinet among themselves will be succeeded by unseemly collisions in public, and whilst the Whig section may swear by Paul, the Radicals will swarm round Apollos. Supposing honesty in the men, these "open questions" must be so many open and perpetual blisters, for they will occur at every turn and be mixed up with every interchange of official communications in private and every performance of official duties in public. They are the running sores which can never be dried up except by the violent process of the ejectment and degradation of one and the momentary triumph of the other parties And if by secret compact or understanding principles and questions showily professed are really to be cushioned and compromised away as the condition of office, at the expense of a few catchpenny speeches in good set phrase sessionally, and no more, the public will not be slow to comprehend the nature of the iniquitous bargain, and to pass the sentence of fraud upon the ignominious league. Such will be, must be, the fate sooner or later of a Ministerial combination of which disunion is the first element in place of unity of head and heart, and of the members of which it may be said that, like Ishmael, each man's hand is apparently lifted against his neighbour.

If the principle of a system of rule with "open questions" be really wise and expedient, the more the sphere of its application is enlarged the greater and more beneficial should be its practical action in securing the blessings of good government. No sufficient reason can be alleged in such case why Chartism, the Poor-laws, and Socialism, should not be declared "open questions" Ministerially, as well as the Ballot, the Suffrage, and Repeal of the Union, The singular advantage would result of combining in the same Administration Messrs. Frost and Owen, the representatives of the one set, with Messrs. Sheil and Macaulay, the chosen apostles of the other set of "open questions."—*Courier.*

CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS—THE GRAND DEBATE.

The session of 1840 has opened with a specimen of tactics on both sides—of mean and petty trickery on the part of the people in office—of open and manly warfare on the part of the Conservatives. Increasing in numbers and in confidence, and feeling that the wretched administration with which the country is at present afflicted was bound either to resign office or dissolve Parliament, they have determined to open the session by an attack of the regular, old-fashioned, Pitt-and-Fox character. They propose to move, and, we may suppose, will be actually debating, when this is put into our readers' hands, resolution. "That the administration, as at present constituted, does not enjoy the confidence of this House." This step has been taken in the most open, fair and manly manner. There was no snatch at the opportunity afforded by the vacancy of eight or nine ministerial seats. Twelve days' notice was given that the writs might be returned, the ministerial ranks filled up again, and the the orations of Messrs. Shiel and Macaulay elaborately prepared. That the attack is of so perfectly legitimate a character, that, up to this moment, even the ministerial prints have not been able to discover a single plea for objection. It will probably be negatived, but negatived by such a division as would drive any other ministry but "the bedchamber cabinet" to the instant resolution either to resign or dissolve Parliament. It will be negatived by the votes of the ministers themselves. The parties impeached will coolly vote that they have confidence in themselves! They will carry this as the resolution of the House—the whole majority, be it ten or be it twenty, consisting of men whose salaries depend upon the vote! In what other place in the whole world but a reformed House of Commons would such a piece of impudence be attempted? But even there it will be appreciated. Englishmen cannot be so besotted as not to understand, and to feel contempt for, such an exhibition as that of a man upon his trial giving the casting vote for his own acquittal!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CHARTISM.

Let us not suppose because a design has suffered a temporary check and frustration from the unfitness, the headlong folly, and cowardice of its leaders, that it has, therefore, failed. What might have been—what must have been—the result at Newport, if the wild mob had other and abler leaders? And what may not be the result if other and abler leaders should be found hereafter? The consideration is not how to overcome these myriads of blood; but how to prevent insurrection. What can be done. Extend to them the wise lenity of paternal legislation. Hear their complaints dispassionately; set the majesty of justice above the terrors of the sword, and disarm them by reason. Do not treat their grievances—even if they be visionary and unreal—with derision and contempt. They are a part and parcel of the life of this kingdom, and are entitled to sympathy and protection. If their demands are extravagant and incompatible with the safety of our institutions, or the liberties of the subject, demonstrate to them the folly and impolicy of their wishes. Much is to be done by an appeal to the common interests of men, to their domestic affections, their social security—more than by a thousand examples of the gibbet and the prison-ship. And at this crisis such a disposition on the part of the upper classes, the legislature, and the government, would be deeply felt—it would penetrate to the heart of this desperate confederation; and its dastardly leaders shaken from their grasp upon the fears and passions of their dupes, would fall away into obscurity dishonoured and forgotten. To the Chartists we would say, that if the upper classes, the legislature, and the government have a duty of guidance and tenderness to perform, the executive has also a duty to discharge, the neglect of which would be nothing short of the abdication of all law and authority, the wholesome ascendancy of which is for the common good. Our homes must be protected against violence; our hearths must be held sacred; life and property must be guarded, and all attempts to invade them must be repressed, and, if it come to extremities, punished. Of all wars, the war of kindred is the most desolating in its progress and results; lacerating the holiest ties and affections, destroying our faith in ourselves, enfeebling us in the sight of other nations, and, with suicidal hands, striking at the very heart of our freedom and independance. Let it be remembered, too, that England is a great manufacturing and commercial country, limited in space, teeming with an active population, and full of wealth accumulated in narrow bounds. The consequences of a successful revolution against property—of extensive conflagrations—of levelling and massacres, would be to entail irremediable misery upon all ranks of the population; and chiefly upon the incendiaries themselves, who, by thus poisoning the wells from which they have hitherto drank, and confiscating the granaries from which they have hitherto been fed, would be the earliest victims of their own fury. We do not believe there was any good foundation for the rumour which recently prevailed, that the Chartists contemplated the iniquitous act of setting fire to London. But what would have been the issue if they had? Setting aside the ruinous sacrifice of property, the fountain of employment, and the source to which healthy industry looks for all its honours and emoluments, can any man contemplate without horror the inevitable bloodshed that must have ensued? The bloodshed of the innocent and the guilty—of those who sympathise with the working classes, and have laboured in their own province for their welfare and advancement—of those who have lived useful and silent lives, promoting, in their sphere, good works of charity and unostentatious righteousness—and of the evil multitudes, for whom there could be no escape, against whom, in the hour of adversity, every door would be shut, and every heart frozen. When were civil or political wrongs ever redressed by acts so calamitous and inconclusive? To destroy is not to establish—and the distinction cannot be too frequently or to urgently enforced. The Chartists aim at setting up a constitution of their own; they have openly avowed their tenets—no mistake exists as to their ultimate objects. How can they so grievously deceive themselves as to suppose that this new constitution can be set up by the instrumentality of pillage, murder, and lawless confederations against the peace of the country? Can any solid foundation be laid in the ruins of society? Where is the moral force that comes to sustain these demands? Where is the intelligence that gives them dignity and power? There is no moral force, no intelligence, in bludgeons and knives. The wise and thoughtful, who view this miserable desecration of the noblest attributes of freemen—the right to reform their institutions—regard all these savage and incoherent exhibitions with mingled sentiments of regret and aversion.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE PLEASURABLE EXCITEMENTS OF WAR.

"After landing in York Island, we drove the Americans into their works beyond the eighth milestone from New York, and thus got possession of the best half of the Island. We took post opposite to them, placed our picquets, borrowed a sheep killed, cooked, and ate some of it, and then went to sleep on a gate, which we took the liberty of throwing off its hinges, covering our feet with an American tent, for which we should have cut poles and pitched, had it not been so dark. Give me such living as we enjoy at present, such a hut and such company, and I would not care three farthings if we stayed all the winter, for though the mornings and evenings are cold, yet the sun is so hot as to oblige me to put up a blanket as a screen.

"Tell my best of mothers that my compass has been of the greatest use in enabling me to ascertain the proper aspects for our houses, and has gained me, in fine, the thanks fall parties.

"The 16th of September we were ordered to stand to our arms at eleven a. m., and were instantly trotted about three miles, (without a halt to draw breath,) to support a battalion of light infantry, which had imprudently advanced so far without support as to be in great danger of being cut off. This must have happened, but for our haste. So dangerous aquality is courage without prudence for its guide; with it, how noble and respectable it makes the man. But to return to our narrative. The instant the front of our columns appeared, the enemy began to retire to their works, and our light infantry to the camp. On our return we were exposed to the fire of the Americans. A man in my company had his hat shot through nearly in the direction of my wound, but the ball merely raised the skin; and in the battalion on our left a man was shot so dead when lying on the ground, that the next man did not perceive it, but when he got up to stand to his arms, kicked his comrade, thinking he was asleep, and then found, to his great surprise, that he was quite dead, a ball having entered under the ear, and very little blood having issued from it.

When Harris went to America the second time, a younger brother accompanied him, and was mortally wounded at the capture of St. Lucia. This is our hero's unvarnished account of his feelings.—*Spectator.*

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